#### Business Notices.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

Nos. 12 Constland and 11 and 15 Dey sts. are now prepared to offer their Spring ing oriations of British, French and Garman Day Goods. Arriving which buyers will find a choice stock of Days. Goods, many styles of which are exclusively confined to them.

Also a large assortment of Diseases (Goods containing to Leading and favorte styles. All of which will be said at the law of market rates. GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS

WHO'S YOUR HATTER!-As a matter-of course

KNOX, the harden speed, whose Spring style its a way and Future arrest, whose Spring style its eligibles, enachtly clearly lity and occupity. A cone of Exor's hardeonic that's may be smalled its of these heavy virtue it eligibles at man having an eye to beauty should secare he style. SPRING HATS-EIRD, NO 49 NASSAUSEL-

BEEBE & Co., Pashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, have ready and new offer for sale, the Spring and Summor fashion for Gentlemen's Harn, mode with their m-proved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, reader their Harn lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

THE VOLCANIC REPEATING FIRE-ARMS, which fits 30 shots per minute—Assumunition westermed—at he can at the Company's Depot, No. 23 John et., New York. J. W. Post, Sole Agent.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLOVERACE, COLUMNIA COUNTY, NEW-YORK, Freing Term Opens April 22, W. H. Bannister,

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE .-THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN the WORL is not now mode and sold by Sina C. Herring, or his accent, his manufactured and sold by the Patenters, with Wilder Patent Burgians and Powers Proof Lock, at the ware house, No. 12 Waterst, man Wall, N. Y.

B. G. Wilder & Co., Palentees.

with for information in reand to Sawing Machines can obtain by applying at our office for capter of "1. M. Sauger & Co. Garatte," a paper denoted entirely to the sewing machine inte-cests. Copies supplied grains.

M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway. Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's

Wigs and Touring have improvements peculiar to the house. They are celebrated all over the world for their gree fel beauty, case and deviability—fitting to a charm. The irreland best acce, in the world. 12 private rooms for applying famous Dyr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-

Lar. Proof Sare, with Hail's Patent Powder Proof Lock, both received prize medals at the World's Fels, London, 1851, and Crystal False, New York, 1853, 5d. Silvas C. Herring & Co., Ros. 135, 137 and 158 Waterest., New York. GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIX-TORIS!—We have the largust assortment of CHARDILLER ever offered in New York, embracing over 500 affermat parterns, Prices extractely low. Also, as immense stock of pink white and richly decorated French China.

Marble Store Nos. Lot and Gill Broadway, Retween Houston and Elsecher-sts.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Bald Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a tailet article it is superior, a 9.906 bottles rol-the last six months in New England. Propared from a recip-brought from Andalusia, Spain, by H. Wadlelch, Lawrence Mass. Sold in New York by Bassa & Pawk.

To Housekeepers .- Our assortment of CHINA, GLASS and Silvers Plated Warr is now very complete, and much larger than can be found in any other establishment in the city. Of Gas Figuras we have also a most extensive variety of French English and American monofacture; all to be said at a handsome commission less than they can be bought eisewhere.

W. J. F. Dalley S. Co.,
Marde Stores, No. 631 and 63 3roadway,
Between Figure and Bleeckersis.

HOSTETTER. - No article has ever appeared before the public that has created the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Billions Complaints as Hosvetters. Vegetament Stomach Billions Complaints as Hosvetters. They remove the bile, force off secretions, give tone to the system, and in every respect louid up a broken, debilitated Constitution. No family can afford to be without them. Bannes & Pauc, Wholesale Agents, No. 393 Broadway. Sold by all Grocers, Drugglats and Hotels.

Houston-st., New-Yerk.—Single Rooms, Stc., 75c. and #1 per day. Parlors, with Hodrooms, #150 to #5 perday. Meals Extra, and an ompumer. This new and large Hotel unites the attention of travelers.—Sinkey Korman.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The sallow and cadavercus complexion, which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifies of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories. No. 30 Mattendam. New York, and No. 24 Brand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 624c, and 24 per box.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALA-MANDER SAFES—Of every desirable size or pattern, and of loop proved finish, secured by BRENNAN's POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found at reduced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Water at., New York. FREARNS & MARYIN.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway,

SPECIAL NOTICE.-We would inform the Public SPECIAL NOTICE.—We would not cause and our Customers that the Fire of the 7th last, will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be so promptly put up and shipped as hereto fore.

BUSH & GALE, Wholessle Drugglets, No. 129 Greenwich st.

# New-Hork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBURE of this week should be handed in by noon to day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Ous PRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to neutino the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State. wand State. WM, Ewixo, Albany. What State?

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 10 .- The bill to appropriate \$3, 000,000 to increase the efficiency of our warlike arma ment was ordered to a third reading, but the vote was reconsidered, and a debate ensued on the prospects of

war, which consumed the entire session.

House, March 10.—The Post-Office Committee were desired to report on the expediency of the erec tion of Post-Office buildings in Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Charleston. The Diplomatic Appropriation and the Army Appropriation bills were a ported. A Message was received from the President, asking \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostili ties in Oregon. The remainder of the session was de voted to the Karsas discussion. Adjourned.

Governor Barstow of Wisconsin has addressed a message to the Legislature, denying the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter of the disputed Governorship, protesting against its action, and threatening to resist, with all the means in his department, any infringement upon his rights.

The Canadian Legislative Council have passed to second reading a bill permitting all parties, excepting the banks, to loan money at any rate o interest agreed upon, the same to be recoverable in the Courts.

It will be seen by the resolutions of the Straight Whigs, in snother column, that they have too much sense to bite at the Fillmore book. The Commercial Advertiser of this city now stands in a rather awkward predicament, drawing in the same harness with The Express, and repudiated by the very party of which it has set itself up as the exclusive and especial organ. However, it may yet save itself by a frank acknowledgment of its error, and a return to the platform of the Broadway Committee. We think we see plainly in that platform an ascending and not a descending slope; and we trust in due time that those who stand upon it will find themselves inspired to act the manly part of Senator Fish at Washington. Perceiving that these

and take it firmly. Mr. Fish, as our telegraphic dispatch announces, has resolved to act decidedly with the Anti-Nebraska members, and has signified that determination by putting his name to the call of an Anti-Nebraska Congressional conference.

Yesterday afternoon a sad accident occurred on the rallroad between Norfolk, Va., and Weldon, N. C., in consequence of the train that left the former place breaking through a curve in the bridge near Marnaretville. Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger; Mr. Dougherty, the Mail Agent, and Charles Neil, a boy, were instantly killed, and many of the passengers were badly injured. After the accident the train was entirely destroyed by fire

#### THE WISCONSIN GOVERNORSHIP.

The dangerous and alarming doctrine lately set up by the Border-Ruffian party in Congress-that a certificate of election, no matter how obtained, constitutes a title to office that cannot be looked into-a dectrine so convenient for rogues, rascals and desparadoes generally—has already found good acceptance, and is, it seems, to be put in practice in one of the States of this Union. It is well known that the person, Barstow by name, who is at present acting as Governor of-Wisconsin is only through the grossest frauds in canvassing the

To obtain an examination into these frauds Mr. Bashford, the opposing candidate, caused a process of quo warranto to be issued out of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, requiring this Barstow to show by what title he holds the office of Governor. It was thought for a time that this proceeding SINGLE'S SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who would be purposely shipwreeked, or would be so delayed as to be of no avail, by the Attorney-General, who in his official capacity has the control of the suit, and who is a political if not a personal friend of Barstow. But that difficulty has been overcome, and the Court, it seems, has heard the case, and is preparing to give judgment.

Finding that technical quibblesdid not avail him, and anticipating, doubtless for the best of reasons, that the judgment will be against him, this fellow Barstow has adopted the grab-game system of the Porder Ruffians in Kansas and Washington, and, as we learn by telegraph, has sent a Message to the Legislature, transmitting a copy of a notice (in the nature of a threatening letter), which this suitor in their Court, anticipating the detection of his ras calities, has seen fit to send to the Judges, in substance requesting them to mind their business and not arrogate to themselves the prerogatives of the Legislature, which this Barstew, by way, we suppose, of getting this body to espouse his quarrel, sets up as the only tribunal entitled to decide on his right to the office. The Governor, in imitation and in the style of President Pierce's proclamation, also gives notice in this Message that he shall deem it "his duty to repel, "with all the power of the Executive Department," any attempt to oust him from his office, and it is stated that the Democratic, i. e. Border Ruffian, Members of the Legislature have resolved in caucus to uphold Barstow in this violent resistance to the authority of the Supreme Court.

This is a very natural consequence of the Border Ruffian politics in vogue at Washington. It gives the country a speedy taste of what is to be expected from the interpolation of this new doctrine into the Democratic creed-the doctrine, namely: that certificates of election-no matter how obtainedgive a good title to office, which no subsequent investigation can set aside-a doctrine which naturally enough leads its advocates to sustain by force what they have obtained by fraud. Pretty well, that, for a party professing such eminent devotion to "law and order." It only needs now that when Barstow is committed to jail for contempt in resisting and disobeving the order of the Supreme Court, the Border Ruffians of Missouri should march into the State, release him, and execute Lynch Law upon the Judges.

This resistance to the decrees of the State Supreme Court is also in strict conformity to the new policy of trampling all the State tribunals under foot, at the same time that implicit submission to the Federal judiciary is placed at the head of the creed, and magnified into a doctrine absolutely essential to political salvation.

## INVESTIGATION WANTED.

One of the most important corporations in the country is the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Cempany. The total amount of insurances in this association is above twenty millions of dollars, and the cash fund in the hands of its trustees, already nearly three millions and a half, is increasing at such a rate that in five or six years it will have reached twelve millions. Nor is it alone the magnitude of its affairs which renders this company an object of special public concern. The peculiar nature of the business for which it was organized, the insuring of lives, and the fact that in its treasury is contained the only provision which thousands of men are able to lay up for the future support of their families, make its correct and judicious man-

agement a matter of particular consequence. Some two or three years ago a coup d'etat, suddenly effected in the direction of this Company, was the occasion of very general remark. The discussion at that time was ably conducted on both sides; but it left in the public mind a certain doubtful feeling, which rendered it incumbent upon the President and Trustees then elected to use exceeding care and prudence in the management of the business. Whether they have done this or not is not for us to say; it is sufficient that they are charged with having violated the provisions of their charter in disposing of the money of the policyholders, and that an investigation into this alleged malfeasance is publicly demanded. On Monday of last week Mr. Senator Spencer presented in the Legislature a memorial, headed by a name as respectable as that of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, positively stating that the funds in the hands of the Company had been lent on personal security alone, while the charter rigidly requires landed security, and that members of the Board of Trustees had enjoyed the advantage of excessive loans, and asking that a suitable committee be appointed to investigate the matter. To this the Trustees have replied in a counter memorial, which seems to evade the principal points of the accusation, and at any rate evinces a strong desire to prevent the inquiry asked for. This, we take leave to say, will never do. The interests involved are too large and of too delicate a nature to be shoved aside in this manner. It is the duty of the Legislature to protect the public against such abuses as are attributed by Mr. Grinnell and his associates to the managers of this Corporation; and, on the other hand, it is most unwise on the part of the Trustees to exhibit any unwillingness to submit to the inquiry proposed. They may

make the fairest show on other points, but that will

inquiry must be had. If they are unjustly accused their innocence will be fully manifested by it: if justly, the unfaithful members of the Board will be turned out, the rights of policy-holders will be guarded by new laws, and the security and confidence of the public in the institution will be re-

### CCRONER'S EXAMINATIONS.

A few days since it was announced in the journals that William Stephens, a private watchman or board the brig Hannibal, was missing; and as his life had been threatened, and the city is known to be infected with river thieves of the most desperate character, it was generally believed that another murder had been committed. On Friday hat his body was discovered floating in the water at the foot of pier No. 50 East River, and Coroner Connery proceeded to hold an inquest. Three witnesses were examined-the person with whom Williams boarded, who testified that he was a very temperate man and regular in all his habits; his wife, who corroberated the former witness, and also stated that a few days previous to his disappearance her kusband had told her his life had been threatened by some desperate characters, and that he had supplied himself with a pistol for the puralleged to have obtained the certificate of election | pose of self-defense; and the employer of Williams, who stated that he had told him the same story, and had expressed some fears for his personal

Under these circumstances it would be natural to suppose that the Corener would make a thorough investigation, but such does not appear to have been the case. Notice that the body was discovered, and that an inquest was to be held, was not given, nor, in our opinion, was sufficient means resorted to in order to obtain further information on the subject. Dr. Fergusen, the Deputy Coroner, after making an external examination of the body, testified that, as there were no external marks of violence. in his opinion death was caused by accidental drowning. Such marks of violence, however, are not a necessary consequence of internal injury: indeed, in a great many cases of homicide, extensive internal lesions leave no corresponding external marks. Although in ordinary cases of drowning, where the parties are known to have been intemperate, an external examination may be sufficient, in all cases where there is any suspicion of violence, a thorough post-mortem examination should be made. A physician skilled in making such examinations can easily ascertain the cause of death, provided the body is found before extensive decomposition has taken place.

#### GEORGIA-ANA.

The subject of Slavery and the colored population has furnished a good deal of work for the Southern Legislatures this Winter, and has led in some of them to some very ridiculous exhibitions of spite and passion, a few of which we have had occasion to notice. The general tenor of this legislation has been, or at least its intention seems to have been, to tighten the chains of Slavery and to increase their weight; but more, perhaps, with a view of spiting the friends of the black population at the North and elsewhere, than out of any malice against that unfortunate class itself. Amid these gloomy exhibitions of hate and ferocity, we are happy to be able to chronicle one outburst of generosity on the part of the Legislature of Georgia, which, contrasted with the general spirit of Southern legislation, fairly entitles her to rank as the banner Southern State, in point of humanity as well as in energy and enterprise. It shows, indeed, in a striking manner, that the noble virtue of gratitude still lingers even in bosoms where one might least expect to find it.

It appears that so long ago as 1812 a certain sinve named Boston, the property of several individuals in "Liberty County," rendered certain services. We are not informed of the precise nature of these tervices; but we suppose that they must have been public ones; at all events, from the fact that their memory has survived to this time. we imagine that, whether public or private, they must have been of a pretty eminent character. As they were rendered forty-four years ago, it is reasonable to presume that Boston was then a vigorous young man-one who would have commanded in the market the very highest price. No notice appears to have been taken at that time of his services, nor acknowledgment made of them. But Georgia gratitude is unextinguishable; and as Boston has grown old and feeble, and able no tonger to earn his keeping, it has actually burst into a flame -the Legislature having passed a special act for

Boston's manumission! It may be true, as is remarked in a Georgia paper in which we find an account of these proceedings, "that the world is slow to reward its benefactors"; but the sufficient reason why this case of Boston's was not attended to before is doubtless to be found in a debate of the Legislature reported in the very same paper, on a bill to prevent the manumission of slaves by their owners, by will or deed. "It was justly remarked," says this report. "by Judge Cone, that God made a 'nigger' 'to be a 'nigger,' and he never meant him to be 'anything else; and the idea of making a civilized nation out of a set of blacks was superlatively absurd and ridiculous. The best place for the negro was the cotton-field." Doubtless it was for this reason that Boston, notwithstanding his services, was kept at work for several individuals in Liberty County for the space of forty-four years, in the cotton-field-that being the best place for him. At the end of that period, being no longer of any use there, and being soon about to die, so that the evil example of his liberty would not long be of detriment to the other slaves in Liberty County, (where, by the way, they outnumber the free inhabitants two or three to one.) the Legislature of Georgia was fortunately able to indulge its feelings by giving way to a spasm of gratitude, and by a special act voting the old "nigger" his freedom in reward for his services of forty-four years

standing. Nevertheless, we are bound to confess, that there s another part of this report which throws something of a shadow upon what we have rejoiced to recognize as the working of gratitude even in slavedriving bosoms. "It was contended," we are told, "that there was no question about the "right of the State, and that it was urged by poli-"cy and reason, to prevent this continued manumission. It was time to put a stop to it. Experience had shown conclusively that the natural sphere of the negro was serfdom. He was happier as a slave; he was unfit for freedom, and no fine sounding theories about all men being born free and equal would ever make the black the equal of the white man, or fit him to enjoy lib-

erty." It was in vain that the opponents of the bill contended that, as negroes were property, every men had a right to do with those he owned

would be striking a blow at social rights. In vain it was alleged that the Legislature had no right to interfere with the disposal of a man's property. The philanthropic Legislature of Georgia of

course was not to be stopped short by any argument of that sort. Was the right of property, real or pretended, of a few obstinate and hard-hearted old forces to stand in the way of the welfare of the public at large and of the colored people of Geor-sia in particular? Certainly not. And is defiance of this alleged right of property-this alleged right of doing what a man pleases with his slaves with at strepping to look at their interest or welfarehe Levislature of Georgis, for the public good in eneral and the benefit of the colored people in particular, passed the proposed act forbidding the emancipation of Georgian slaves by any contrivarce or means whatseever. Hitherto persons desirous of freeing their slaves have been in the requisite deeds. It has also been the practice of persons desirous of liberating their slaves after their death to leave provision in their wills for their conveyance to some Free State and manumission there. The new act forbids both practices. and declares null and vold all such posthumous

Here might seem to be another occasion for glorifying the benevolence of Georgia and the careful egard of its Legislature for the welfare of the working population. But how shall we get rid of this awkward question! If liberty is such an evil to the colored people, if to set them free is taking them out of their natural sphere, and if a regard for their happiness demands that they be ofected against such outrages as emancipation perpetrated upon them under a pretense of exercising the rights of property-if this is the factwas it after all such an exhibition of the overwhelming force of Georgia gratitude breaking through the barriers of forty-four years' forgetfulness-that special act to make the "nigger" Boston free ?

And then again comes up this other ugly ques tion: If a regard to the public good and the welfare of the colored people is a sufficient reason for trampling under foot the right of property in negroes by aboli-hing emancipation, may not the some regard for the public good and for the wel fare of the colored people be urged, one of these days, as a sufficient reason for trampling under foot the right of property in negroes by abolishing Slavery itself?

This is a point which it seems to us our slavehelding Georgia friends will do well to consider seriously.

A correspondent of The Journal of Commerce is much shocked to find that in the City of Chicago The Journal of Commerce is not to be had at any of the newspaper depots, though some other of our New-York papers, especially THE TRIBUNE, have many readers and admirers and a large sale there.

This correspondent, to assuage the pain of this disagreeable communication, offers the following flattering explanation of it: That most people are fools: that out of two hundred men there are not more than five or ten who know anything; and that this select few read and admire The Journal of Commerce, or would if they could find it: while the other hundred and ninety-five prefer something

It is laid down in a certain book of high anthority, that the whole need not a physician, but those who are sick. It would not only be useless, it would be quite superfluous, to make a newspaper for the benefit of the Chicago correspondent of The Journal of Commerce, and the few gentlemen there and elsewhere, who have already made up their minds that they know everything, and that everybody else is a fool. THE TRIBUNE does not aim to adapt itself to the tastes of that class. It is, we must confess, intended for the great multitude who think there is still something to be learnt.

We gave notice months ago of a plot on foot in Massachusetts for a general coalition of Hunkers, of which objects were, on the part of Gov. Gardner-provided he failed of a Know-Nothing Vice-Presidential nomination-to go to the United conversation be ascertained that they were hurrying States Senate in Mr. Sumner's place; on the part of the Whig Hunkers, to spite the Republicans; and on the part of the Custom-House Hunkers to help the election of the Cincinnati nominee.

The Atlas, from which a little watchfulness and wakefulness might reasonably be expected, attempted to ridicule our information as something of which it, The Atlas, had never heard; but now an alarm comes from The Daily Advertiser, of a movement on the part of the Gardner conspirators immediately to grab their share of the spoils, and it would seem without even waiting for the cooperation of the other conspirators. That paper of the 10th has a long article on the subject commencing as follows:

mencing as follows:

"A notable plan is now under consideration at the State-Hone by those who pull the wires for the dominant party, of which we take the present opportunity to notify the public—viz: to proceed at the present session of the Legislature to choose a United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1857. It is admitted that such a proceeding would be entirely unprecedented in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having been made in this State, the choice of Senator having the state of t after laying been made in this State always, and in other States usually, by the Legislature holding its session nearest to the beginning of the term, and presumed to have been chosen by the people with partial reference, at least, to the Senatorial election. But with a prescience of defeat next Autumn, the leaders of a prescretce of deteat next Autum, the loaders of the dominant party are anxious to seize the opportu-nity which they think they now possess and may never have again, to place some such good Know-Nothing as Jonathan Pierce, A. B. Ely, or Henry J. Gardner in the Senate of the United States."

-We trust this scheme may even yet be frustrated: but had our warning been heeded at the time, its defeat would have been much easier.

JUNGE CULVER'S SALARY.-We perceive by the Albany papers that a petition of members of the Brooklyn Bar was recently presented to the Legislature, asking that the bill now before the House in creasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, be so amended as to provide for a similar increase of salary of Brooklyn City Judges, whereat our amiable neighbor of The Brooklyn Eagle takes umbrage and objects to the increase, not by writing the facts stated in the petition, but by denouncing the City Judge as a Black Republican," and that he found time in th last Fall to "make speeches." But The Eagle is very careful to tell but half the truth. It carefully mits to inform its readers that Judge Culver did what few Judges in all this part of the State have done:finished up and disposed of his entire Calendar, before adjourning his Court. It is believed that no Judge on Long Island has performed more constant service of kept the business of his Court so well up.

Nor was it convenient for The Eagle to state what the Bar well know: that the business of the City Court is rapidly increasing: that from a calendar of 47 causes it has advanced to one of 114, and that two thirds of them are of issues not sixty days old. The Court holds 12 terms in the year of nearly four weeks each. The Eagle also fails to state that since the salary in 1849 was fixed at \$2,500, the city by consoli dation and natural increase has advanced from a popare times in which every citizen must take a stand | not dispose of these particular allegations. The | as be thought proper, and that to pass this bill | ulation of 140,090 to 905,090; that the legal business

has more than kept pace with the increase of popula-

As the Legislature is about to increase the aslaries of the other Judges of the State, Judge Culver's friends deemed it reasonable to ask an increase of his in the same ratio. The truth is The Engle, instead of treeting the case on its own ments, endeavors to rais in objection purely on political grounds.

TRON WASHINGTON

THE MASTERS IN THE HOUSE. Cannotal Correspondence of The Tribane. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7, 1856.

How a man with human sensibilities and faith in an upright, benignant God, should consent to be a Poughface, is a puzzle which I will not pretend to solve. Offices, honors, jobs, and all the baser trophies of a wordly and ignoble success, must poorly compensate for the consciousness of being a ervitor and jackal to a system so essentially laiquitous and injurious to all interested as Human Bondage is and must be. But I can comprehend the fascination of slaveholding-of the sense of ownership and absolute control over scores of abiect, obsequious dependants. The slaveholder chasing a woman with bloodhounds to compel her to work for his pleasure and profit for the residue, as she has for the past, portion of her life, does not command the affection, hardly the admiration of the disinterested beholder; but he has habit, education, tradition, to plead in his behalf: what passes in his section for religion also blesses and cheers on the hunt. I can make great allowance for his errors: I would like to compare notes and reason out our grounds of difference, and am not disgusted even when he proposes instead the arbitration of the bludgeon or howie-knife. The unlimited domination of the stronger force being the inevitable law of Slavery, how shall I blame him for a tendency to appeal to its stern logic? Blame him, if you must, for being a slaveholder; not, being such, for acting accordingly. He has a thousand excuses where the Doughface has never a one. We have here what ought to be a Free-Soil House

-that is, a majority of its Members were elected under the confident expectation that they would stand firmly opposed at least to the Extension of Slavery, especially into Kansas. We have, by nine weeks' arduous effort, obtained a Northern Speaker by a plurality vote, and an organization of the Committees not unfavorable to Freedom. One of those Committees-the first in order-has, in the discharge of its duties, found itself obliged to procure important testimony from Kansas, and has applied to the House for the needful power. Had a slaveholding Committee asked this power of any House that has been seen here for the last thirty years, it would have been granted as a matter of course. But the majority of the Committee making the request is composed of the six Members from Free States, the three slaveholders dissenting, and objecting to the proposed investigation-not in this way merely, but in any way. They want no such a ripping up as is demanded of Kansas elections and the way they have been carried. And, since the slaveholders don't want such an investigation, it is an even chance to-day if the

The House, for once, yesterday refused to adjourn over on a Southern motion-Mr. MORGAN of our State and several others calling the Yeas and Nays thereon and defeating the motion.

Major OLIVER of Missouri, the immediate Representative of the oppressors of Kansas, had the floor for this morning. He was elected as a Whig, but has very naturally voted with the Nebraska Democracy on every question, and is one of their members of the Committee of Elections. Of course, he was most abusive of Reeder, and of course he protested against any inquiry by Congress into the Legislative election of last March, wherein the Missourians subjugated Kansas; yet the statements of his speech tended strongly to establish the propriety and necessity of such investigation. He did not even pretend that the Election was fairly held-on the contrary, his speech made it a more shameful and outrageous farce than it has ever been proclaimed. He asserted that, as he went up the Missouri on his way home from Congress last Spring, he fell in on the steamboat with lots of Eastern people going to Kansas, and in thither at that inclement season in order to vote at the Election just at hand. And he went on to make out, partly by direct assertion, partly by insinuation, that they simply went thither, voted, thus paying the expense of their long journey, and then wheeled about and hied to their Eastern homes again. Thus, he would have it believed, the Missourians were provoked into going over in battalions [when organized?] and sweeping all before them at that election.

Now it is quite possible that some persons went to Kansas from Eastern States last Spring who were somehow disappointed in the country, or did not find such employment or location as suited them, and so grew homesick and left at an early day. I never heard of an instance of this, but such are constantly occurring in all new countries. Of course, if such had gone thither in good faith in season to be voters on the 30th of March, they had a right to vote on that day, although they soon after became discontented and left. There may have been a dozen such cases in the Territory, though I don't believe there were. But Major Oliver, though he tried to give the

House the impression that Eastern men went to Kaneas last Spring on purpose to vote and then leave, is not fool enough to believe any such thing. He knows very well that, with Iowa so handy, there was no need of sending to Massachusetts, or even to New-York, for men to visit Kansas, vote and come away. Every such vote must have cost \$50; who was to pay it? Why send more than a thousand miles for such voters, when as good Free-State men could be found within two hundred? Yet he told this monstrous story, eked out with what some utterly unknown person was overheard to say on this Missouri steamboat or on that, as if he supposed somebody would credit it. Nothing has transpired this session which more completely exhibited the desperation of the Border-Ruffian cause than did this speech of Cliver's.

But suppose it were quite true that there were two sets of corrupters of the Kansas ballot-boxes instead of one, and that, instead of only two thirds, fully seven eighths of the votes polled were fraudulent, how does that mend the matter? The People of that Territory ask to be relieved and protected from widely concerted and overwhelming usurpation of their political rights through the corruption of their ballot-boxes; and to this end they appeal to Congress, asking permission to prove the perpetration and potency of the outrages they allege. "Why, gentlemen," says Major Oliver, you don't appreciate the strength of your case. Not only were your rights invaded by Pro-Slavery Missourians but by Anti-Slavery New-Englanders as well." "Have it so, if you will," they respond

"but the more rotten and fraudulent you make

hat election, the more earnestly shall we call upon you not to uphold and enforce with your bayonets the usurpation thus covered with the fig-leaves of law.

Major Oliver was very zealous and vehement in defense of the character of his constituents as a peaceful, upright, law-abiding people. No doubt a majority of them are so. But these stay quietly in their homes and suffer a minority to commit outrages of which savages should be ashamed. Doubtle is, three-fourths of Major O.'s constituents were at home minding their business when the Border Ruffians were filling the ballot-boxes of Kansas at the point of the bowie-knife. So they were when the office of The Parkville Luminary was demolished because that paper failed to sympathize with Border Ruffianism. So they were again when Leavenworth was filled with armed Missourians on the day of the Constitutional Election, and the ballot-boxes were seized and destroved by them. So they were again when Col. Delahay's press at Leavenworth was destroyed by a similar Missouri mob. The very quiet and peaceful bearing of the larger and better portion of a community is one element of impunity to its ruffians.

Mr. CUMBACK of Indiana followed Maj. O., in a speech excellent alike in matter and manner. It was one of the very few speeches I ever heard that would have been better if longer. But it had the true ring in it and excited general regret on our side that Mr. C. does not incline to speak often.

Mr. CULLEN of Delaware followed, and disappointed the House by making a really good argument on the Whitfield side. True, it was the same thing over again-Reeder is estopped-Congress cannot go behind the acts of the Kansas Legislature, &c. He spoke too low and unimpressibly. but his argument was as well got up as any that has been made on that side.

PERCY WALKER of Alabama followed on the same side, and spoke well, but the argument has in fact been exhausted. It might all be condensed into a column. He gave way without concluding. and the House, after allowing several bills, memorials, resolves of State Legislatures, &c., to be presented and referred, adjourned.

Sometime prior to this, however, Mr. PHELPS of Missouri get the floor and moved that when the House shall adjourn it adjourn to Monday; and this motion prevailed with but a feeble opposition-the Yeas and Nays not even being called for.

I carnestly protest, not so much against the adjournment over, though I think that was wrong, as against allowing the Pro-Slavery party to lead the House as they habitually do in such matters. Oar side has the Speaker and the leading Committees; they have the laboring oar with regard to Kansas and all the great questions. The other side want nothing done for Kansas; they have Whitfield in the seat, with Shannon as Governor, Pierce denouncing all resistance to the Border Ruffian Legislature's enactments as treason, and and an army at hand to enforce the menace. Slavery extension says: "Let me alone, and I'll silence the Free-State majority in Kansas or hang them as traitors." Our course, then, needs action in Congress and suffers by delay; why, then, do our friends let Letcher, or Stephens, or Phelps, adjourn the House? Why adjourn over on their motions? Why not say, "We have made L. D. Campbell leader of the House, and we will never vote to adjourn until he or the Chairman of the Committee of Elections moves it?" If it is moved on the other side, call the Yeas and Nays and vote No; if the two Pro-Slavery parties choose to rally all heir forces and vote us down, that relieves us from responsibility in the premises. As to Committee-work, it can all be done betwixt 10 and 12 a. m. I protest against any adjournment over except by Pro-Slavery votes, duly recorded by Yeas

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED WOOL. Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1856. As the business season is now opening and many enterprises will be affected by the success or failure of the effort to repeal, according to the recommendation of Secretary Guthrie, all duties on imported Wool, I have made such inquiry as is practicable at this stage of the Session's business, and am satisfied that no charge in the Wool duty is now likely to prevail. What may pass or fail in the hurlyburly of the last week, he must be a shrewd or a rash man who would unqalifiedly predict: yet I deem the probability ten to one that the duty on Wool will remain as it now is when Congress shall adjourn-which it probably will de about the 1st of September-possibly two or three weeks earlier should the Summer prove very hot or the Cholera threaten the Federal City. I am very confident that to-day the repeal of the Wool duty would be beaten in the House by twenty-five

majority.

This conclusion is not biased by any feeling on my part. While I should like to see the Wool duty retained, with the duty on Woolens doubled, I regard the present impost of thirty per cent on Wool with the same as the highest duty on Woolens, while important classes of Woolen Fabrics are admitted at twenty-five, and even at twenty per cent, as injurious to the former, while utterly destructive to many departments of Woolen Manufacture among us. It is idle, it is narrow-minded, it is base, to seek to array the interest of the Wool-grower against that of the Manufacturer of his staple. A duty of one hundred per cent on Wool would not profit the grower one farthing unless there be manufactories in operation in this country to work up his staple. It is vitally necessary to him that the Woolen Manufacture should flourish and expand, as it does not now: and he who would teach the contrary is the deadly enemy of both grower and manufacturer. If the duty on Woolens is to remain as now, I believe a complete repeal of the duty on Wool would positively benefit the Wool-growing interest of this country. Only let us make our own Cloth, and every pound of Wool grown in the country will be sought and bought at fair prices, no matter though there be no duty on raw Wool. But while all our best Cloths are made abroad, fine Wool must be & drug here, no matter how high a duty may be imposed on it.

I believe Sheep Husbandry was never more profitable nor more inviting than at present; the high price of Meat rendering that of Wool of secondary consequence. I know something of this business, and I believe good Sheep may be grown and sent to this market for the paices they have averaged through the last two years, though they were never sheared and the pelt were simply stripped off and thrown away. Of course, it is only in certain localities and within certain limitations to size of farms and flocks, method of keeping. &c., that this would be true; but it is a fact that a good sheep is worth more in this market without his fleece to-day than he was with his fleece a few years ago. I trust, therefore, that Wool-growing